

Draft Meeting Notes		Department of Health IAQ Workgroup Meeting April 12, 2005	
Facilitator:	Tim Hardin	Note Taker(s):	Nancy Bernard Mark Soltman
Attendees:	Paul Clark, Moses Lake SD/WAMOA; Sid Forman, PHSKC; John Wolpers, Kittitas CHD/EHDs; Ken Wilson, Tacoma Public Schools; Dan Salzer, community; Mark Cooper, parent; James Green, community; Dave DeLong, TPCHD; Janice Doyle, SNOW; Art Busch, WEA-MidState; Mike Gawley, WEA; Carter Bagg, OSPI; Claire Olsovsky, IEH; Bob Miksch, IEH; Jennifer Asplund, parent; Denise Frasino, teacher; Pete Keithly, commissioning (AM only); Scott LaBar, ESD 112; Jim Kerns, ESD 101; June Sine, EVSD/WSSDA; Steve Main, Spokane Regional HD;		
Absent:	Vern Enns, mechanical engineer Brenda Hood, OSPI Don Leaf, WSEHA	Guests:	

AGENDA ITEMS	DISCUSSION
	<p>Introductions</p> <p>No changes to summary notes from 3-29</p> <p>Explanation of the new “green building” legislation, which will compliment the SBOH rule work.</p>
ACTION	
Occupancy Prior to Completion of Construction P 13	<p>A: Recommend that as a condition of granting a Temporary Occupancy Permit for new or remodeled school facilities by local building officials, that a written plan be reviewed and approved by the LHJ addressing the conditions of such temporary occupancy and the time frames for meeting or correcting the identified conditions.</p> <p>Discussion: What are the conditions of pre-occupancy? Is it reasonable for the LHJ to be involved? Only the building official can issue an occupancy permit. They have to have signed off from the other inspectors. Is there any where else where this occurs? Concerned that this is not necessary or appropriate.</p>
ACTION	Vote: Rule: G: 5 Y: 5 R: 10 Guidance: G: 6 Y: 11 R: 3

AGENDA ITEMS	DISCUSSION
Building Maintenance P. 14	<p>A: Recommend that DOH provide guidance on the frequency of various cleaning activities, such as vacuuming and shampooing of carpets, giving consideration to the advisability of wet cleaning except for spot cleaning of carpets. (Note: Research indicates that well-functioning beater bar type vacuums with secondary HEPA filters that are replaced appropriately result in fewer chances of creating conditions for microbial growth.)</p> <p>Remove the note from the proposal to clarify. How detailed will the guidance to schools be? Language simplified. New A: Recommend that DOH provide guidance on the frequency of various cleaning activities.</p> <p>B: Recommend that DOH provide guidance on “green cleaning” materials, methods, and schedules. This will provide guidance on materials. Eliminate “schedules” so that it works better with A. New B: Recommend that DOH provide guidance on “green cleaning” materials and methods.</p> <p>Prior language of C incorporated into D. Suggest that it be simplified to go with A & B. Remove trade group. New D: Recommend that DOH provide guidance for ventilation system maintenance and service, based on guidance available from EPA, ASHRAE, and other sources.</p>
ACTION	<p>A: Rule: G: 15 Y: 3 R: 2 Guidance: Not needed. B: Rule: G: 20 Y: 0 R: 0 Guidance: Not needed. D: Rule: G: 20 Y: 0 R: 0 Guidance: Not needed.</p>
Ventilation p. 15 one additional proposal to others already covered.	<p>F: Recommend that the installation of internally insulated air handling ducts no longer be allowed for repair or replacement of ducts in existing school facilities, or in the construction of new or remodeled school facilities.</p> <p>Discussion: This is a blanket prohibition. Will potentially conflict with noise background standards. Doesn’t take into consideration new materials and technology. Maybe the asbestos term – friability be incorporated. Non-friable and cleanable. Grandfathering discussion – health needs to trump. Many would want to ban in new construction. Internal duct board – notorious for trapping moisture, mold growth. Can use air supply filters on diffusers where there are issues. Ceiling tiles are more friable than insulation. The goal is to not have air pollution.</p> <p>New F: Recommend that the interior surfaces of air handling ducts be smooth, non-friable and cleanable when renovating ducts in existing school facilities and in new construction and remodeling.</p>
ACTION	Vote: Rule: G: 18 Y: 2 R: 0 Guidance: G:5 Y: 9 R: 6

AGENDA ITEMS	DISCUSSION
<p>Temperature / Heating & Cooling p. 16</p>	<p>A: Recommend that the minimum temperature currently established in the SBOH rule be retained in the rule.</p> <p>B: For all facilities recommend that a maximum temperature is established.</p> <p>Discussion: Schools throughout the state do not have air conditioning. Difficult to enforce. Need to have something set as a cap. Concern a maximum is necessary. People cannot function or learn, and it is not healthy at elevated temperatures. There are unoccupied facilities to which this shouldn't apply – just occupied spaces as determined by building codes. Continuously occupied. Temperature and relative humidity or interrelated. Is this a design standard you build to? Are we going to say that a school can be closed if a level is exceeded? Recommendation needs to convey that we know that there is a reasonable temperature range for comfort and learning. Designers are now designing schools that have the capacity to stay within the ASHRAE standards. Design is not usually the issue. Operation maybe. What are the health issues to focus on? Soften language so that schools are encouraged to stay within the range. There needs to be a top for health reasons. Recommend that a maximum temperature/humidity level be established. Separate minimum temperature from maximum. Removed from A: "For all facilities."</p> <p>On B, issue of separating mechanically cooled from other buildings. But, it's a health issue, not a mechanical issue.</p> <p>New B: Recommend that a maximum temperature (linked to humidity levels) be established.</p>
<p>ACTION</p>	<p>Vote: A: Rule: G: 20 Y: 0 R: 0 Guidance: Not needed.</p> <p>Vote: B: Rule: G: 17 Y: 1 R: 1 Guidance: G: 6 Y: 3 R: 10</p>
<p>Humidity p.17</p>	<p>B: Recommend that DOH develop guidance <u>documents</u> to assist schools with monitoring humidity levels and addressing humidity-related problems.</p> <p>Discussion: What does this mean? Change to guidance documents. Where will the established humidity levels come from? AHSRAE. Do we want to say – develop a recommended healthy range? What constitutes a humidity problem?</p> <p>Why was A deleted? A: Recommend that the standards for humidity in school facilities be consistent with humidity range standards in ASHRAE 55-2004. ASHRAE is a comfort range, not necessarily health. WAC 55 does reference ASHRAE standard. Replace standards with guidance. We don't have good handles on ways to control humidity – can't usually mechanically adjust. Room humidity not necessarily related to the condensation on surfaces that can cause mold growth. Buildings do not have a mechanical means of adjusting humidity.</p> <p>New B: Recommend that DOH develop guidance <u>documents</u> to assist schools with addressing humidity-related moisture problems that may contribute to mold growth.</p> <p>New C: Recommend that DOH develop guidance documents to assist schools with low humidity conditions that may contribute to health problems.</p> <p>Can combine the 2: New C: Recommend that DOH develop guidance documents to assist schools with humidity conditions that may contribute to health problems.</p>
<p>ACTION</p>	<p>Vote: C: Rule: G: 19 Y: 0 R: 0</p>

AGENDA ITEMS	DISCUSSION
Frequency of rule development and updating of standards. p. 18	A: Recommend that within 5 years of the effective date of the new / revised school environmental health and safety rules, the DOH conduct a review of the status and effectiveness of rule implementation. The department is to submit the results of their review to the State Board of Health, including any recommendations for subsequent rule revision. Discussion: none
ACTION	Vote: Rule: G: 19 Y; 0 R: 0
Additional proposal: Carpets	To address the issue of carpets in the schools. TPCHD tried for awhile to tell schools at plan review that they did not want carpet in the schools. Controversial. Hard floors may have very toxic cleaners/processes used. Changed to “minimize” the use of carpets. Cleaning can promote mold growth. Maintenance is the issue. Many different types of carpets. Cleaner residue can be the issue – especially if not thoroughly extracted. Requiring removal can be an issue. Can require that they be maintained properly. Moses Lake SD study on carpet, maintenance is the issue. Banning is not the solution. There are many types of carpet. Shampooing without extraction is an issue. Eating on carpet is an issue. Throw rugs can be a bigger problem. Issue can be addressed under the recommendation to develop guidance for cleaning. Decided that the issue is already being addressed.
ACTION	None
Additional issue - communication	Development of a DOH hotline to anonymously report problems. DOH has a 1-800 number to reach our office. Also can find DOH through the internet. Can we make this more publicly known? Improve our web sites for contacts and information. We're open to suggestions on the web sites.
ACTION	none
How do temporary fixes get addressed for public health issues?	Band-aid fixes come into place, never permanently fixed. How do we cause a follow-up? How do you make sure people do their job? E.g., painting over mold, this is only a temporary fix. Remediation still needed. What types of timelines are appropriate? Guidelines can help address this.
ACTION	none
Discussion on Rule Development process to come.	Discussed and passed around SBOH Timeline.
ACTION	
Development of guidelines on maximum contaminant levels, including mold.	Asking that DOH develop for the next 5 year review, maximum contaminant levels for the various problems, for which there are not standards now. Can this be added to the earlier recommendation of the 5 year review? More appropriately – investigate the feasibility of doing this. There is already movement in this area nationally; if it's possible Washington will stay abreast of this issue. Can Washington be a leader in this area? OSHA standards for industry do not apply to children. The California Air Board has established 24 hr ambient particulate matter standards – closest. Going to take a lot of funding to do this. Develop language: Recommend that the DOH explore during this 5 year reporting period the status of nationally accepted standards for mold indicator parameters and maximum levels. We will not continue to discuss this issue now, but it is in the minutes.
HANDOUTS	
NEXT MEETING	
Meeting notes from 3-29, Agenda, Decision Agenda for 3/29 & 4/12	None. We're finished.